REMARKS

First of all, the Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for withdrawing the 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(e) and 112, 1st para. rejections. Second, the Applicants submit that the currently pending claims, 1-58, patentably define over U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0182447 A1 (Schilling) and U.S. Patent No. 6,976,019 B2 (Davallou), as these references were used in making the present 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection.

Telephonic Interview, Dec. 15, 2006

During a telephonic interview held on Dec. 15, 2006, the Examiner and the undersigned discussed the patentability of the pending claims. Specifically, the discussion focused on the recently amended claims. The Examiner and the undersigned discussed "intelligent rules-based analysis" and related aspects thereof. The undersigned has made the following amendments understanding them to clarify issues discussed regarding the general notion of "intelligence" of the presently claimed subject matter.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1, 18, 36, and 40 are the independent claims. Claim 1, for example, recites the following subject matter:

> In a computing system, a method for providing automatic universal resource locator (URL) analysis in connection with a process implicating a URL input mechanism, comprising:
>
> receiving URL input from a client computing device;
>
> determining whether the URL input is valid;
>
> when the URL input is invalid, *detecting whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis*, performing intelligent rules-based analysis and identifying the invalid aspects of the invalid URL input;
>
> transforming the invalid aspects of the invalid URL and outputting at least one valid alternative URL based upon said analysis; and
>
> suggesting at least one of the said alternative URLs.

(emphasis added). The Applicants submit that the emphasized limitation of "detecting whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis" cannot be found in the cited art.

It should be noted that this limitation adds a subtle aspect to claim 1, and should not be interpreted as merely performing multilingual analysis. The Specification explains in detail how this aspect works:

> Advantageously, instead of blindly passing the user typed URL input NRP 240 for multilingual domain name resolution, the invention uses intelligence when deciding to redirect.
>
> Thus, the invention provides algorithm(s) to detect that the user typed URL is a likely candidate for a multilingual domain, and only when this is true, is the input redirected to NRP 240. Since, other than the multilingual domain opportunity, NRP 240 cannot handle the user typed URL error, it is wasteful to route to NRP 240 unnecessarily.

(Specification, p. 15, ll. 22-27). Thus, this aspect avoids such wasteful routing (and hence computing). Please see Fig. 4 for elements corresponding to the above discussed elements.

Neither Schilling nor Davallou discloses "when the URL input is invalid, *detecting whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis*, performing intelligent rules-based analysis and identifying the invalid aspects of the invalid URL input" (emphasis added). The Applicants have discussed Schilling at great length in previous remarks, and refer the Examiner to these previous remarks. But, in short, Schilling discloses merely top-level domain re-routing (essentially matching predetermined candidates 30 with possible mistakes 32 – as shown in Fig. 2 of Schilling). Moreover, the Examiner correctly states that "Schilling did not explicitly disclose determining whether the URL input is valid and if invalid...." (Office Action, p. 2). Schilling, as was shown above and in the previous remarks, also does not disclose this limitation implicitly.

Davallou discloses a phonetic self-improving search engine. This search engine may include a phonetic database having a plurality of phonetic equivalent formulas stored therein, where each of the phonetic equivalent formulas is being associated with at least one respective pronounceable unit. After an initial query in a primary database fails to produce a positive result, an error memory database may be queried with a search string to obtain a positive result based on records of previously failed searches which ultimately found a positive result. If no record is found, the search string may be parsed into at least one pronounceable unit. Phonetically equivalent formulas may be applied to the at least one pronounceable unit to create at least one phonetic search string which is re-queried into the

error memory database and the primary database. Successful positive results may be stored with the search string in the error memory database. *See* Abstract.

However, such phonetic searching does not disclose performing the following: "when the URL input is invalid, detecting whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis, performing intelligent rules-based analysis and identifying the invalid aspects of the invalid URL input." The emphasis here is on the detecting of multilingual *candidates* (and not merely performing multilingual searches) in order to avoid wasteful computing – per the remarks above.

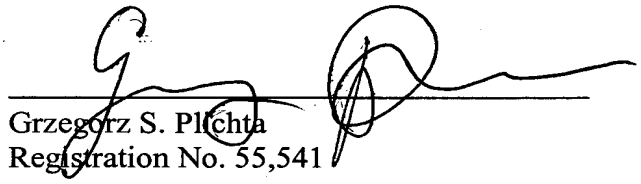
The other independent claims, 18, 36, and 40 recite similar limitations: "determining whether the URL input is valid and if invalid, detecting whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis, transmitting said URL input to a server computing device for intelligent rules-based analysis and identification of the invalid aspects of the invalid URL input" (claim 18); "analyzing the invalid URL input based upon intelligent rules-based analysis, including detecting beforehand whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis, and identifying the invalid aspects of the invalid URL" (claim 36); and, "means for determining whether the URL input is valid and if invalid, detecting whether said input is a likely candidate for multilingual analysis, and transmitting said URL input with a means for transmitting to a server computing device for intelligent rules-based analysis of the invalid URL input and identification of the invalid aspects of the invalid URL" (claim 40).

Claims 2-17 and 55, 19-35 and 56, 37-39 and 57, and 41-54 and 58, depend either directly or indirectly from independent claims 1, 18, 36, and 40, respectively, and thus are considered allowable for the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claims 1-58 patentably define over Schilling. Withdrawal of the rejected claims and allowability of the newly introduced claims is thus earnestly solicited.

CONCLUSION

Applicants believe that the present Amendment is responsive to each of the points raised by the Examiner in the Office Action, and submits that Claims 1-58 of the application are in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and passage to issue of the application at the Examiner's earliest convenience is earnestly solicited.

Date: January 9, 2007



Grzegorz S. Plichta
Registration No. 55,541

Woodcock Washburn LLP
Cira Centre
2929 Arch Street, 12th Floor
Philadelphia PA 19104
Telephone: (215) 568-3100
Facsimile: (215) 568-3439